IN THE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM

PRESENT :

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE V.RAMKUMAR

WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH OCTOBER 2007 / 2ND KARTHIKA 1929

Crl.Rev.Pet.No. 3175 of 2004(B)

CRA.253/2002 of ADDL.SESSIONS COURT,-I, MAVELIKKARA
CC.750/1995 of JUDL.MAGISTRATE OF FIRST CLASS, MAVELIKKARA

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REVN. PETITIONER: APPELLANT/ACCUSED

N.B.VINDHYAN, KALI BHAVANAM,
THANNIYAM DESOM, THANNIYAM VILLAGE,
TRICHUR DISTRICT.

BY ADV. SRI.B.RAMAN PILLAI
SRI.GEORGE PHILIP
SRI.R.ANIL
SRI.RAJU RADHAKRISHNAN
SRI.ANIL K.MOHAMMED
SRI.DELVIN JACOB MATHEWS

RESPONDENTS: RESPONDENTS/COMPLAINANT AND STATE

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1. P.K.JAYACHANDRAN (DIED),
REPRESENTED BY UMMAYAMMA BHASKARAN,
PLASSERIL VEEDU, ALUMPEEDIKA, OCHIRA, ALAPPUZHA.

2. STATE OF KERALA, REPRESENTED BY
THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, HIGH COURT OF KERALA,
ERNAKULAM.

BY ADV. SMT.SUMATHY DANDAPANI (SR.)
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR SRI.K.S.SIVAKUMAR

THIS CRIMINAL REVISION PETITION HAVING BEEN FINALLY HEARD ON 24/10/2007, THE COURT ON THE SAME DAY PASSED THE FOLLOWING:

V. RAMKUMAR, J.

Crl. R.P. No. 3175 OF 2004 B

Dated this the 24th day of October, 2007

O R D E R

In this revision filed under Section 397 read with Section 401 Cr.P.C. the petitioner who was the accused in C.C. No.750/1995 on the file of the J.F.C.M., Mavelikara challenges the conviction entered and the sentence passed against him for an offence punishable under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act').

2. I heard the learned counsel for the revision petitioner and the learned Public Prosecutor.

3. The learned counsel appearing for the revision petitioner re-iterated the contentions in support of the revision. The courts below have concurrently held that the cheque in question was drawn by the revision petitioner in favour of the complainant on the drawee bank, that the cheque was validly presented to the bank, that it was dishonoured for reasons which fall under Section 138 of the Act, that the complainant made a demand for payment by a notice in time in accordance with clause (b) of the proviso to Section 138 of the Act and that the revision petitioner/accused failed to make the payment within 15 days of receipt of the statutory notice. Both the courts have considered and rejected the defence set up by the revision petitioner while entering the above finding. The said finding has been recorded

on an appreciation of the oral and documentary evidence. I do not find any error, illegality or impropriety in the finding so recorded concurrently by the courts below. The conviction was thus rightly entered against the petitioner.

4. What now survives for consideration is the question as to whether a proper sentence has been imposed on the revision petitioner. I am, however, inclined to modify the sentence in the light of the recent pronouncement by the Supreme Court that no default sentence can be imposed for an order for compensation under Section 357(3) Cr.P.C. Accordingly, the sentence imposed by the courts below on the revision petitioner is set aside and instead he is sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.1,50,000/- (Rupees one lakh and fifty thousand only) within three months from today, failing which he shall suffer simple imprisonment for three months by way of default sentence. As and when the fine amount is deposited, the same shall be paid to the legal heirs of the 1st respondent complainant by way of compensation under Section 357(1) Cr.P.C. Money, if any, paid by the revision petitioner pursuant to the orders passed by the lower appellate court shall be refunded to the revision petitioner.

This revision is disposed of confirming the conviction but modifying the sentence as above.

(V. RAMKUMAR, JUDGE)

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